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From the New York Weekly Messenger.

FLOWERS OF RELIGION.

Sweet, oh! sweet is the memory of distant friends; like the
mellow ray of the departing sun, it falls sadly yet sweetly on
the heart.

We always experience sensations more or
less mournful on leaving our friends, even for
a small space. But when we strike our house-
hold tents and gather our little ones together,
and turn our footsteps towards far off climes,
a world of feelings oppress the heart; and the
associations of years rise up out of their graves
to give pain and throw their gloomy shadows
upon the future. It is hard to bid adieu to
the scenes familiarised by time and sweetened by
the interchange of friendship and love. To these
holy spots, where the lights and the shadows
have fallen, where we have long sojourned,
sowing in tears and reaping in joy—to these we
are endeared by the tenderest ties. But it is
while gazing at them for the last time, that they
appear the most interesting. Having become
a part of our common nature; the prospect of
separation invests them with new charms, and
we feel a sudden heart-yearning that surprises
while it afflicts us. After our friends have left
us and are sleeping in the solitude of the grave,
it is only then we seem to appreciate their worth,
for to realize the full extent of the loss we have
sustained. Their memory is fondly cherished,
and their faults forgotten. So it is with the
homes to which we have long been accustomed.
They may be as rugged and unsightly as an al-
pine hill, or as cold and dreary as a Lapland-
er's hut—bitter may have been the cup we
have drunk and the sorrows through which we
have passed under their hallowed domes; but
the light of home still sheds a radiance undim-
med by years and beautiful even in adversity.
To uproot the heart's afflictions is an effort
twisted about the social hearth—to break up ho-
ly ties, exalted friendships, associations rich
with the jewel of the soul; is no easy task for
the sensitive mind. The sacrifice is a great
one and is made with bitter sighings and eyes
red with weeping. But so it is, and so it must
ever be with those who sojourn in these low
vales. The mutations of time effect all that is
human and sport alike with the sorrows and joys
of man. Thus we are driven along the stream
of life ever changing with the varying current
till we are lost in the ocean of eternity and earth
knows us no more. How necessary then to
live in this poor dying world with an eye fixed
on that unchanging clime where the happy re-
laxed spirit finds shelter under the shadow of
the Almighty's wing. There in the reunion of
those we love on earth never again to be inter-
rupted, we shall forget the shadows that had
crossed our pilgrimage below—the bitter storms
of adversity will cease to beat upon our path,
we shall inhabit a world all our own, where
souls in perpetual sunshine meet, arrayed in the
wardrobe of the skies—to go out no more from
the presence of the Lord, but to be forever with
him, to behold his glory and sing his praises to
all eternity.

J. N. MAFFITT.

THE MISSING TRIBES.

Curiosity which has been on the tip-toe to
bear the lecture of Mr. Noah on the missing
tribes, was gratified at length on Tuesday, the
14th ultimo, when he delivered it before a very
crowded audience, in Clinton Hall. The sub-
ject, which is one of history and religion, was
deeply interesting. Every thing relating to the
Jewish nation—to that people preserved in a
manner so singular—the parent, we may say,
of all religion—so venerable for its antiquity, so
fruitful of great events, which has survived so
many revolutions and vicissitudes, and which
even now retain so much of the original faith—
a religion concerning which we hear, so much
from the pulpit, and is so identified with the ori-
gin of christianity, partakes of double interest,
coming from one who is so familiar with its his-
tory and character as Mr. Noah, and who has
ever laboured to elevate the reputation of his
people, and allay those prejudices which happily
have receded before the march of science and
civilization. The theory that the Ameri-
can Indians have descended from the ten tribes
of Israel, captured by the Assyrians, is by no
means a novel one. All the missionaries and
travellers among the various nations from the
time of the Spanish conquest, were of this opin-
ion. There were many Indian festivals and
ceremonies strikingly analogous to those of the
Jews, but it was still considered a vague and
indefinite idea, more as a dream, singular yet
unaccountable. Mr. Noah, however, carries
out the theory in bold relief, amounting almost
to conviction. He maintains according to Es-
dras, that the tribes apprehensive of falling into
idolatry, left Samaria to travel into a country
“wherein no man had ever dwelt” that they
passed through Persia, Tartary and China, and
reached the western coast of Asia, and crossed

to our continent through Behring's Straits, which
being less than thirty miles wide and frequently
frozen, presented no impediment, and spread
themselves to Cape Horn; the more hardy
keeping towards Labrador and the more civil-
ized and refined to Mexico and Peru. He
contends that the Indians have all the elements
and principles of the Jewish persuasion; that
their four festivals; their computation of time
by new moons; their sacrifices, their following
the Mosical laws in regard to eating, and ab-
staining from eating certain things; their numer-
ous Hebrew words; their belief in one God;
and finally their participation in the great cove-
nant commanded by God to Abraham, clearly
and undoubtedly proves their origin from the
missing tribes. These proofs following each
other in rapid succession, required no ingenuity
on the part of Mr. Noah to sustain his position; they
were all strong and emphatic in themselves,
and were corroborated by numerous missiona-
ries, particularly Mr. Adair, who resided many
years among our North Western Indians. He
evidently proved that the Indians were of Asia-
tic origin, and must have descended from the
Hebreos, the Tartars or Malays; and of the
three nations he offered strong evidences of their
Hebreo descent. On the antiquities in Mexico
and Central America he advanced a most
startling theory, and contended that the Pyra-
mid of Cholula and the great temple at Palen-
que, near Guatemala, were founded by the
Phoenicians, who crossed from the Mediter-
ranean after building Tyre and Carthage, and
founded an immense empire in this country of
the Ophitic worship, and that a thousand years
afterwards the tribes passed through Asia to this
Continent, and fell upon the Canaanites a sec-
ond time, and destroyed the nation and levelled
their cities. Several Travellers, among them
Lord Kingsborough, are firm in their belief,
that those great antiquities were the work of the
Phoenicians; but Mr. Noah is the first who has
advanced the belief that those temples and cit-
ies were razed by the irruption of the missing
tribes from the North West coast. It is singular,
but by no means improbable, our country is
full of evidences that it was inhabited many
ages before the discovery by Columbus. The
lecture throughout was listened to with intense
interest by a very enlightened audience, and
such has been the desire to hear it repeated,
that we learn Mr. Noah may be induced at no
distant day, to deliver it again.—[N. Y. Mirror.

A Reg'lar Fat Man.—“I'll tell you what it
is, young boa constrictor,” said Mr. Weller, im-
pressively, “if you don't sleep a little less, and
exercise a little more, ven you comes to be a
man you'll lay yourself open to the same sort of
personal inconvenience as was inflicted on the
old gen'l'm'n as wore the pig tail.” “What did
they do to him?” inquired the fat boy, in a fal-
tering voice. “I'm a goin' to tell you what,” replied
Mr. Weller; “he was one of the largest pat-
terns as was ever turned out; reg'lar fat man;
as had'nt caught a glimpse of his own shoes for
five and forty years.” “Lor!” exclaimed Emma.
“No, that he hadn't, my dear,” said Mr. Weller;
“and if you'd put an exact model of his own
legs on the dinin' table afore him, he wouldn't
ha' known 'em. Well, he always walks to his
office with a very handsome gold watch-chain
hanging out about a foot and a half, and a gold
watch in his lob pocket as was worth—I'm a
fraid to say how much, but as much as a watch
can be—a large, heavy, round manufacturer,
stout for a watch, as he was for a man, with a
big face in proportion. “You'd better not car-
ry that 'ere watch,” says the old gen'l'm'n's
friends; “you'll be robbed on it,” says they.—
“Shall I? says he. “Yes will you,” says they.—
“Well, says he, “I should like to see the thief
as could get this here watch out, for I'm bles-
sed if I ever can; it's such a tight fit,” says he
“and venever I wants to know what's o'clock,
I'll have another ty, but it won't do.” “So he begins a chucklin' very heartily, ven all
of a sudden, the little boy ‘eaves hold of the
pick-pocket's arm and dashes head foremost
straight into the old gen'l'm'n's stomach, and
for a moment doubled him right up with the
pain. “Murder!” says the old gen'l'm'n. “All
right, sir,” says the pick-pocket, whisperin' in
his ear. “And ven he comes straight agin', the
watch and chain were gone, and what's worse
than that, the old gen'l'm'n's digestion was all
wrong ever afterwards, to the very last day of
his life. So just you look about you, young
feller, and take care that you don't get too fat,

GREAT DISCOVERY IN SURGERY.—An article has appeared in the New York Express, by which it seems there is some hope that the Consumption may be cured by surgical means.—The surgeon who makes this communication, proposes to cure the consumption (any case where one of the lungs is affected) in the following manner: An incision is made between the ribs, and an orifice opened to admit the air into the chest outside of the deceased lung—so that no air will be drawn into that lung through the windpipe at all. The lung will collapse and remain perfectly quiescent, and in that state can be cured by the efforts of nature alone, or removed altogether. As there is a partition between the sides of the lungs, while one of them ceases its action, the other goes on with its ordinary functions. The operation is neither difficult nor painful, and may be performed upon a person in the last stages of a consumption, without danger—as a person in that state would bear the operation better than one in robust health. The plan appears to be feasible, from the very fact that nature does sometimes effect a cure by the very same process (drying up one lung) and it is the only method by which a cure is ever effected. If this plan succeeds it will be the greatest discovery in the art of healing, in modern times.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.—An Irish officer of
distinction, attended a ball, but was not as pro-
ficient in dancing, as in the use of his sword.
While standing up in a cotillion, his partner called
his attention to a young man opposite, who
had previously exhibited much skill as a dancer,
in the act of mimicing the movements of the
officer, who was of gigantic proportions. A little
observation convinced him that it was the intention
of the young gallant to ridicule him; and therefore,
stepping up towards him, he inquired if that
was *ye're natural way of dancing?* He an-
swered that it was. Well, says the officer, if so, if I catch you dancing *artificially*, hereafter, I'll knock you down. The consequence was, that the fellow had to persist in his intimacy
while he remained in the room.

AGRICULTURE.—The U. S. Gazette makes
some very good remarks on the effect which the
present state of the times will have in turning
the attention of the people to agricultural pur-
suits. That paper says, “The fertile, uncultivated
land, with which portions of our country
abound, have been too much overlooked, and we
presume will be more carefully looked after.
The life of a farmer has more attractions, by far,
and more solid substantial comforts, than the
multitude seem willing to concede. Too many
have, of late years, left its quiet and healthful
pursuits, to crowd into the already over-crowded
cities: forsaking with most perverted tastes,
the green fields and fine atmosphere of the country,
for the dust and noise, and confined air that
is found in streets and alleys. We think atten-
tion will be now strongly turned to the cultivation
of the soil, by thousands whom the embar-
rassments of the times have deprived of em-
ployment, and as a consequence, provisions of
every kind, will be more abundant, and cheaper.
It is time the current should set the other
way, if the distress under which the whole coun-
try now suffers, has the tendency to divert la-
bor into its more appropriate channels, we may
find that even this affliction has not been with-
out its advantages.”

Ingenious Smuggling.—The following ac-
count of an ingenious mode of smuggling be-
tween Switzerland and France is related by
Mr. Cooper in his recent tour in those two coun-
tries:—On a recent occasion a cart loaded with
split wood (larch,) had safely passed the door
of one of the frontier custom-houses, driven by
a peasant, who appeared to be one driving a
very common burden to his own home. The
cart, however was stopped, and the wood un-
loaded. While reloading, for nothing but wood
was found, one stick attracted attention. It was
muddy as if it had fallen into the road. The
mud, however, in the eye of the douanier, had
a suspicious air about it; it seemed as if it was
smearred on, and on examining it closely, two
seams were discovered, which it had been
hoped the mud would conceal. The billet had
been split in two, hollowed, and re-united by
means of pegs. On opening it the cavity was
found to contain no less than seventy Genevese
gold watches.

The New York Legislature passed a suspen-
sion bill to be in force one year, but the small
bill law was not repealed; although the whigs
pushed hard for it. In regard to suspension,
there may be a great difference of opinion.—
But to us it is most singular that any Legisla-
ture should confer on a certain number of indi-
viduals the privilege of *refusing to pay their
house debts*, or any part of them, for the space
of one year. If a certain number of farmers,
mechanics, merchants, or day laborers had
asked the New York Legislature to pass an ac-
tion exonerating them from the penalties of the law
in refusing to pay their debts for one year, think
you, reader, their prayer would have been gran-
ted? If our Legislature should grant this privi-
lege to our banks, other corporations and as-
sociations, and private individuals, might de-
mand the same exemption. To carry out the

principle of suspension, pass a law by which
every citizen would not be required to pay any
debts or fulfil his contracts for one year. This
would make a division of the Constitution and
Laws, and give every man his share!—East
Republican.

THE BEN SHERROD STEAMBOAT. The des-
truction of this boat by fire, accompanied by the
loss of a HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES, has cre-
ated as might be expected, a strong sensation
throughout the country, and more especially in
the vicinity of the disaster. At Natchez on the
16th ult. a meeting was held at which the fol-
lowing among other resolutions were adopted.
It is plain that this awful calamity is attribut-
able to INTEMPERANCE, connected with its very
appropriate concomitant, STEAM BOAT RACING.
—Thus it is that Rum slays not only its imme-
diate victims, but others; destroying the innocent
with the guilty.

Resolved, That the conduct of Capt. Cas-
tlemann of the steamboat Ben Sherrod, in per-
mitting a course so reprehensible to be pursued
by his officers and crew, and in not ordering his
boat to be run on shore, immediately on dis-
covering her to be on fire, reflects on him the
greatest dishonor, not only as a commander, but
as a man justly entitles him to the indignation
and censure of the whole community.

Resolved, That we view with feelings of
horror and disgust, the conduct of Capt. Dough-
erty of the steamboat Alton, on the occasion of
the loss of the Ben Sherrod, that his conduct
was as disgraceful as it was cruel and inhuman,
and such as should meet with universal censure
and condemnation, and further, that if were pos-
sible to obtain the evidence of his conduct as it
was on that occasion, he ought to be publicly
prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

Resolved, That the conduct of Capt. Dough-
erty of the steamboat Alton, was barbarous and
inhuman and base enough not only to insure for
him the undisguised contempt and reprobation
of his fellow men, but to place him, if it were
possible, below the level of his species.”

The Rev. Rowland Hill, has the following
remarks. “What sort of an evil is a sectarian
spirit? It is the cruel iron wedge of the devil's
own larning, to separate Christians from each
other. Christians thereby become like divid-
ed armies.”

Augusta Ga. March 26.—A large black
spot is now distinctly visible to the naked eye
upon the Sun's disc. Thousands of specula-
tors are there in regard to these spots. The
most rational explanation of these spots is given
by Dr. Herschell, who supposes them to be
the opaque body of the sun seen through its
luminous atmosphere.—Courier.

Hard Times. At a recent sale of furniture
belonging formerly to one of the great men of
the day, but now broken to pieces in the crash,
are the following:—

1 very superb bedstead and rich striped dan-
ask or cabinet curtains, full silk fringe, gold
corners—altogether a very splendid article,
made in London, and cost £500 sterling
(\$2500.)

1 silk coverlet to match.
1 alabaster temple, with bronze of Napoleon,
1 brass hydraulic wash stand, very elegant,
cost \$75.

1 chandelier, very rich English cut glass, in
order—cost \$300.—N. Y. Herald.

The Spaniards have a proverb, that ‘drinking
water neither makes a man sick, or in debt,
nor his wife a widow. It deserves to be noted
with a white stone,’ and I wish it were written
in letters of gold over the door of every inn by
the road side in our country.

From the Boston Statesman.
Candid Reasoning.—The present calamitous
state of our country, and especially of our
financial affairs, is to every man a subject of
deep concern. An evil exists which is widely
extended and most painfully felt by all; but in-
stead of increasing the difficulty, as many are
prone to do, by humping censure and reproach
upon the government as the guilty cause of all
we suffer, let us meet the evil manfully, and if we
can avert it, do so; but if not, quietly submit
to it until we can remove it, or abate its se-
verity.

What is the cause of the embarrassments we
now suffer, is an inquiry of great moment. The
question is often asked, why is money so plenty
at one time and so scarce at another? And
why is property in such demand at one time,
and trade so flourishing and prosperous, and
not at another? And these questions are said
to be involved in great doubt and difficulty.—
But we think otherwise, and the reason of the
remark undoubtly is, that men are prone to
overlook the obvious and real causes of things,
and to look for others more remote, too often
assuming that the causes of events, deemed im-
portant, must, of course, lie beyond common
observation.

The present embarrassed state of affairs,
which has been so wantonly and unjustly charged
upon our government, by some, perhaps,
through ignorance, and by others, who knew
the charge to be false at the time they made it,

may be easily explained. We need not go up
to the clouds nor into the deep for reasons.—
The immediate cause of the difficulty is simply
and only the excessive trade that has been car-
ried on for years past in our country, through
the length and breadth of it, by men too eager

to become rich. The direct and immediate
cause of this overtrading, has been the plen-
tifulness of money; and the cause next back of
that is the undue multiplication of Banks.—

These causes, with such others as they have
drawn in their train, are adequate to all the evils
we suffer, and have produced them; and it is
useless and unphilosophical to look further.—
Without these causes, the embarrassments which
we now so severely feel would not have existed.
And the strongest objection that can be brought
against this view of the subject, is that the so-
lution of the difficulty is too simple. The fact
is, that while men manage rightly their individ-
ual concerns, the government, were they ever
so evily disposed, cannot enact laws consistent
with the constitution, that will cause much, if
any, embarrassment in the regular trade of the
country. In regard to the multiplication of
banks, the fact is that where a number of indi-
viduals have been disaffected by a refusal of
accommodation at some of the older banks, sus-
pecting that impartiality had not been practised
towards them, the course has been to petition
for a new one.

These applications having been generally
successful, banks have been greatly multiplied,
and of course are in the hands, principally, of
money *borrowers*; the directors and stockholders
being the largest debtors. This, of course,
led to an unnatural extension of trade, altogeth-
er beyond the actual means of those who con-
ducted it. Credit took the place of capital.—
Everything that was bought and sold in the
market assumed an unreal value. The prop-
erty of some men was greatly overrated, and others
reputed to be rich were in fact insolvent.
Had there not been ten dollars in circulation,
where there has been fifty, for years past, the
disastrous state of affairs which now exists and
threatens to continue, would never have hap-
pened. If a man has a thousand dollars in his
pocket, he can, of course, give more for an ar-
ticle than if he had a hundred, and will do so.
In this flush of money men were tempted to
buy much that they did not want, and to pay
too much for what they did buy. The mania
for trade was unparalleled—stores and ware-
houses became too small, and streets to narrow
for the expansion of *enterprise*. Not content
with ordinary gains, which satisfied their fathers,
and made them rich, men almost without distinc-
tion, embarked in every species of specula-
tion as well as of regular trade. Those who
once would have been satisfied with ten thou-
sand dollars as the end of their acquisitions, now
talked of *half a million* as the least that would
satisfy them.

Large investments were made in lands in the
East and in the West—joint-stock companies,
of every name, and for almost every purpose,
were formed throughout the land. A train of
expenses, corresponding with this visionary ac-
cumulation of wealth, was of course to be in-
curred. A style of living which in other times
would have gratified every

government to be charged with the mischief arising from the improvident multiplication of banks, by the legislatures of the several states. Such a charge is exceedingly illogical, as well as unmeaning. Besides, one would suppose that men would hardly be willing to urge the necessity of a national bank as the only means of guarding against their own improvidence in throwing into circulation an excessive amount of money, and the prodigal use afterwards to be made of it.

The view here taken of our subject derives much support from the fact, that the severe pressure which is experienced in this country, is now felt to an equal, if not a greater extent, in England, and other portions of the world.—Business in England as here, is at a dead stand. Merchants and bankers are failing, and the poorer classes are suffering with hunger, and yet they have a national bank, and have had no specie circular. The embarrassment, therefore, which is now felt in England, must of necessity have been brought about by other causes than those by which it is said ours has been produced. And as like effects are fairly referable to like causes, the simultaneous suffering in England, and in this country, of the same nature, and to a like extent, may fairly be attributed to the same common sense; and that is the over-trade that has been carried on both here and there. This we speak of as the proximate cause—as the link in the chain immediately connected with the effect.

And now let us suggest, in conclusion, that, notwithstanding the diversity of our occupations, our circumstances, and our political opinions, we are citizens of the same common country, and have the same common interest at stake.—The same fathers achieved our independence, and we are heirs of a common inheritance, rich and lasting, if not rashly forfeited. If there ever was a time when angry passions should be hushed, and a spirit of forbearance and mutual good will cherished, it is the present. Our Government need our support. They have a right to look to us for counsel and sympathy in this time of extreme embarrassment and perplexity. But at least, let us ask that that spirit of disaffection which has so often broken out in harsh denunciations against them, may give place to those kinder sentiments of confidence and esteem which we are sure a candid examination of their conduct and motives cannot fail to inspire.

From the Globe.

"SCRUB ARISTOCRACY."

We take from the court journal of the scrub aristocracy, (the Commercial Advertiser of New York,) the following confession of the ostentatious pretension which has brought the city to its present distressed condition. It is the only word of truth that has yet been spoken on the subject by that press, and we suppose it has vented to utter it now because it assumes to say it in the way of jest: "many a true word is spoken in jest."

Will the Editor tell us that the Specie Circular has put all this upstart extravagance in the heads of the gentry he describes? Did the effort to prevent the conversion of the public lands into paper incite the New York Merchants to vie with the European nobility in their modes of living? Did it turn the heads of those who should have been business people, and tempt them to convert the credit system into a system of extravagance and luxury, as if men who had just obtained confidence to enable them to pursue trade for a calling, had nothing to do but to appropriate all they had bought on credit to enable them to ape the magnificence of an European hereditary nobility? If the order cutting off credit and extravagance from running wild in the land, has diverted it into this nobility mania among the merchants, it is a lamentable thing; but as it could not be foreseen, it must be forgiven. But Mr. Webster has told the New Yorkers that they must set the example to the rest of the Union, and we suppose that the grand display recently made is but an outward assertion of the intellectual and political importance they are about to assume over this republican country.

"Amidst all the extravagance which has marked the recent years of prosperity, in no branch of domestic economy has there been such mischievous prodigality, as in regard to household servants, particularly cooks and chambermaids. People have been growing rich—wealth has been pouring into the lap of enterprise wave after wave, as it were, of gold—until, forgetful of the admonition that riches often take to themselves wings and fly away, our citizens have been giddy with their prosperity, and have not even paused to reflect upon the possibility of any reverse in their fortunes. Young merchants have built their castles, and furnished them like palaces, and set up their carriages, in a shorter time than old ones were enabled to establish their credit. Ladies with families of small children must have a nurse for each of them; together with cook, waiter, footman, chambermaids, &c., to the number of a small regiment; besides sending their washing to a laundress. Dazzled with their mirrors, larger and more splendid than European princes can afford to purchase;* rolling in their coaches, or seated upon their luxurious couches of crimson velvet, contemplating the rich mellow light stealing through the ample folds of their damask curtains; our ladies have had neither time nor heart to bestow upon their domestic duties.—Forgetting that it is of more importance for a lady to know how to make a pudding than to play the guitar; and forgetting also, that a thoroughbred lady need never neglect the oversight of her kitchen; but too many of our matrons

*It has recently been asserted in France as a fact, that the princes and nobles of Europe have found it difficult to procure such mirrors as they wanted, because of the great demand and high prices of the American market!

have had far less acquaintance with that essential department of the domicil, than with the condition of the pavement on the the fashionable side of Broadway, and the texture of Venables' crimson velvetens, and Stewart's chalys, figured muslins, and gros de naps.

"The consequences of this state of things have been of manifold evil. Amid all these displays of wealth and luxury, wages have been matters of which no thought has been taken,—those who were living at the rate of ten, fifteen, and twenty thousand dollars per annum, had neither time nor occasion to count shillings in so small an affair as the wages of a cook or chambermaid, and they have been permitted to regulate their own prices. Their employers, moreover, taking no thought of their kitchens, have left their domestics to work as much as they like, as if they had a national bank, and have had no specie circular. The embarrassment, therefore, which is now felt in England, must of necessity have been brought about by other causes than those by which it is said ours has been produced.

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"The consequences of this state of things have been of manifold evil. Amid all these displays of wealth and luxury, wages have been matters of which no thought has been taken,—those who were living at the rate of ten, fifteen, and twenty thousand dollars per annum, had neither time nor occasion to count shillings in so small an affair as the wages of a cook or chambermaid, and they have been permitted to regulate their own prices. Their employers, moreover, taking no thought of their kitchens, have left their domestics to work as much as they like, as if they had a national bank, and have had no specie circular. The embarrassment, therefore, which is now felt in England, must of necessity have been brought about by other causes than those by which it is said ours has been produced.

And as like effects are fairly referable to like causes, the simultaneous suffering in England, and in this country, of the same nature, and to a like extent, may fairly be attributed to the same common sense; and that is the over-trade that has been carried on both here and there. This we speak of as the proximate cause—as the link in the chain immediately connected with the effect.

And now let us suggest, in conclusion, that, notwithstanding the diversity of our occupations, our circumstances, and our political opinions, we are citizens of the same common country, and have the same common interest at stake.—The same fathers achieved our independence, and we are heirs of a common inheritance, rich and lasting, if not rashly forfeited. If there ever was a time when angry passions should be hushed, and a spirit of forbearance and mutual good will cherished, it is the present. Our Government need our support. They have a right to look to us for counsel and sympathy in this time of extreme embarrassment and perplexity. But at least, let us ask that that spirit of disaffection which has so often broken out in harsh denunciations against them, may give place to those kinder sentiments of confidence and esteem which we are sure a candid examination of their conduct and motives cannot fail to inspire.

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OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, June 13, 1837.

There are three Banks only in this State that continue to redeem their bills in specie, and the combination of all the other banks in the State, and the premium paid for specie, as it is called, which means the depreciation of other bills, will soon drive out of circulation the bills of these specie paying banks. Several weeks have now elapsed since the temporary suspension, as the Banks call it, and if any measures are being used for the purpose of enabling banks to resume specie payments, if there is any prospect or probability of its being done, the public are not permitted to know anything about it. It seems that the banks are determined to take care of themselves. Let us learn a lesson even from the enemy. Let the people take care of themselves. Forbearance has its limits, and to be exercised long there should be some hope of amendment or redress. The existing laws have provided for the people but scanty means of protecting themselves against the cupidity or fraud of the Banks if not directed by honest men. How much longer the conduct of the Banks will entitle them to the forbearance of the people, and a delay to use the weapons put into their hands, remains to be seen. In our opinion something ought soon to be done to assure the people that the Banks are not disposed to set the people at defiance, and force them to the remedies provided by the law.

It has been the desire of the present administration to make specie the basis of our currency, and for this purpose restrictions have been imposed upon the issuing of small Bills in several States. This restriction has met with the most violent opposition by the whigs as a party, though the more intelligent among them have acknowledged its propriety and advocated its adoption. Had it been carried into full effect throughout the country we should not have been troubled with the suspension of specie payments. Its effect would have been to have curtailed the excessive issue of the banks, and thus saved them from the ruin which now threatens them. Yet the whigs call specie a humbug and bank bills money, and expect their party to swallow such trash for truth. This is a very convenient mode of treating disagreeable truths to call them humbugs. With our opponents, democracy is a great humbug, and of course all democratic measures—every thing which has a tendency to secure the rights of the great body of the people—to restrain the oppression of the overbearing and insolent, is a humbug. The people however are not to be frightened or cajoled by mere names. They are beginning to feel their power and to make it felt. They are beginning to understand their rights and are determined to assert and maintain them.

HAIL STORM. A part of the town of Sumner in this County was visited by one of the most severe and destructive hail storms on the afternoon of Friday before last, of which we ever before heard. Its ravages were not very extensive, but within its limits it raged with the utmost fury. The hail stones were of unusual size, resembling jagged masses of ice. All the glass exposed to its fury was of course broken, the trees were stripped of their foliage and are now as naked as they were in the winter. One man informed us that on the sides of the hills the surface of the earth was riven as low as the plough had ever been. Fences and even stone walls were carried off. In one place the hail was piled up to the depth of four feet, and on the Monday after the storm it was in many places two feet deep, though we had had three days of mild warm weather. In some places channels were ploughed by the rain and hail to the depth of four or five feet through the hard ground. Its width was narrow, but we have not learnt the extent of its length. It passed through the north part of Buckfield and the south of Harlford.

The *Boston Atlas* has repeated the assertion of the New York *Express*, that the law does not make compulsory on the Postmaster General to demand specie for postages.—

If Congress were to pass forth strutes on the subject, they could not make the law more conclusive than it now is, that nothing should be received in payment of duties but specie;

The whole strength of Government, he was of opinion, ought to be put forth to compel the payment of the DUTIES AND TAXES to the government IN THE LEGAL CURRENCY OF THE COUNTRY."

The laws of Congress with regard to receiving "duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States, is that they shall not be "collected or received otherwise than in the legal currency of the United States, or in Treasury Notes—or in notes of Banks, which are payable and paid on demand, in said legal currency of the United States."—Boston Post.

During the last presidential contest and before that many of the whig papers deprecated having the sins of the Bank charged upon their party. They said that the Bank was dead, and that it was wrong to rake up its ashes. Many of them even went so far as to speak of the conduct of that institution in the term which it deserved, and denounced its conduct in no very measured language. We said then as we say now that the evidence of its bribery and corruption was too strong to be got over and that it had forfeited all claims to the confidence of the people. If it had triumphed then it would have ruled us forever. If the present pressure could, as the whigs hope, extort another charter from the people, they would have little worth contending for. Our elections and national legislation would be a mere farce. Congress would have only to register the edicts of the money power, and all who dared resist or disobey we should be crushed by its vengeance. It is therefore cheering to find the democracy of our country so firmly united and so unanimous on this subject. We feel perfectly safe in resting the contest upon this issue Bank or no Bank.

Democratic Meeting. The Democratic Republicans of the town of Paris are requested to meet at the Court house in this town on Saturday the Seventeenth instant at 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing two delegates to attend the State Convention to be held at Augusta on the 26th of June, and also the same number to attend the County Convention.

June 10, 1837.

American Citizens declared Pirates.—We learn from a slip from the office of the N. Orleans Picayune, dated the 21st inst., that the sehr. Lady Hope had arrived there from Matamoras with the important intelligence that the crews and passengers of the Julius Caesar and Champion had been tried for Piracy condemned and Imprisoned. The Texan schooner Independence had been captured and carried into Vera Cruz. Capt. Wheelwright was killed.—The U. S. sloop-of-war Boston was off the Braxos on the 14th, and had repeatedly demanded the release of the American vessel Cora, Leonidas, Mechanic, Rob Roy, Porpoise, Champion and Julius Caesar, from the Mexican authorities, captured by their fleet. As her commander was unable to obtain any satisfaction he had sailed for Pensacola.

In addition to the above we learn from the Mobile Commercial Register, that in consequence of the capture of the Gen. Urrea a number of American trading vessels had been captured in the Gulf. The whole of our naval force under Com. Dallis was under sailing orders from Pensacola. The Independence was captured after a fight of about four hours.—Col. Wharton, the Texas Minister to this country was on board, and is, of course, a prisoner.

The New York *Express* in a postscript says— "We learn from Capt. Thompson (formally sailing master of the Texan schooner of war Independence) who came passenger in the Ann Eliza, at this port, from Vera Cruz, that Capt. Wheelwright was only slightly wounded by a

turned out of employment at the factories, will return to their paternal dwellings, and become tillers of the soil. Hence they will not only improve their health, but cause the harvest to be greater than usual, just in proportion to this amount of additional labor. Hay, grain, and all the products of the earth will be proportionally increased, and bank paper proportionally diminished. In the second place, thousands of young girls, who to the great grief of their mothers, in many instances, formerly left their homes to labor in a factory, being lately turned out of employ, will now enjoy a whole year of holidays at home—visiting in dairy affairs, making butter and cheese, growing plump and healthy, and becoming productive laborers both for themselves and the community. Many of them will get married to the young men above spoken of, and they will conclude, after settling on a snug little farm, that the farmer's life, is, after all, the most independent and happiest that can be found. B. Post.

Hidden Treasure Found.—The Charlottesville (Va.) Advocate states that a wooden box containing four hundred and forty nine doubleons of gold coin, amounting to near \$7,500, was found on the farm of John Douglass, Esq., in the northern part of the County on Monday last. The fortunate finder was the overseer of Mr. Douglass by the name of Munday. The box was much decayed, and from the length of time the deposite must have remained a secret. Probably no one will claim it.

Suicide.—Joseph Snow, about 24 years of age, shot himself in Dorchester, on Saturday evening. The fatal deed is attributed to a disappointment in love. If so, his rash death proves that the lady who rejected his addresses acted wisely, for a man who could be so silly as to think of killing himself for a woman, in this fertile land, where the article is as plenty as apple tree blossoms, would make a poor stick of a husband.—[Boston Statesman.]

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The Ruling passion.—It is related that the Tailor, the stockjobber, who died a number of years ago in London, worth one hundred thousand pounds sterling, invested in government stock—was so pernicious that he hardly allowed himself the common necessities of life. A few days before his decease, when it became evident that he could live but a few days longer, he sent for the officers of the parish, in which he lived—a found the old man on a wretched bed in a garret, with nought to eat but a rasher of bacon and potatoes, of which he asked them to partake. One of them accepted the offer, upon which he desired an old crone, who served him in various capacities to broil another—but on finding that their was nothing more in the house, he severely reprimanded her for not having his larder supplied with at least a quarter of a pound of bacon, to cut into rashes whenever it was wanted for company. He then informed the parish officers, that he had bequeathed in his will one thousand pounds for the relief of the poor—and eagerly inquired if they would not allow him a discount for prompt payment. This being agreed to, he with much apparent satisfaction, immediately gave them a check on his banker for nine hundred and fifty pounds! And after declaring that he had made an excellent bargain, he breathed his last.

MARRIED.

In this town, May 21, by Rev. Wm. F. Farrington, Mr. Thomas Chase, formerly of Livermore, to Miss Elvira Wissup of this town.

DIED.

In Paris, 6th inst., Mr. Alanson Briggs, in which

dispensation of Providence, a wife and children are left to mourn the loss of a most tender and affectionate husband and parent,—the Baptist Church, of which he was a member, a devoted and useful brother,—and a large circle of friends, a trusty friend and truly honest man.

NEW BOOK.

JUST received at the Oxford Bookstore, *Kitty Grav-
ton*, being No. 14 of Sargent's *Temperance Tales*.

June 2, 1837.—W. E. GOODNOW.

Particular Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on Book accts. are hereby notified that a settlement must be had immediately—and all indebted by Note or more than one year standing must pay the same forthwith.

WHO NEGLECT THIS NOTICE WILL INEVITABLY BE SUBJECT TO COST.

The subscriber is called upon to pay his debts and is therefore obliged to call upon all indebted to him to make

order.

The said James Starr give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democratic printed at Paris, that they will pay to the Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

42 Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

NEW BOOK.

JUST received at the Oxford Bookstore, *Kitty Grav-
ton*, being No. 14 of Sargent's *Temperance Tales*.

June 2, 1837.—W. E. GOODNOW.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

DANIEL BRACKETT.

late of Brookfield, Merchant, deceased, represented in inventories, hereby give notice that six months from the eleventh of April current, is allowed to such creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that the undersigned will attend to the service aforesaid at the office of the Selectmen in Brookfield, on last Saturday of July, August, and September, from two to five o'clock P. M., or each of said days.

ZACHIA GIBSON,

WM. C. BORNLY,

Brownfield, April 20th, 1837.

41

Wool Growers take Notice and save your Cash!

JOHN MAYALL solicits from the public their par-
ticular attention to his reduced prices of Manufactur-
ing and Cloth Dressing the ensuing season.

His Machinery and experience in his business are such that he dares to give a good price for a Boston or Mechanic, and will be sold at a bargain. If not conveniently disposed of at private sale it will be sold at Auction on the premises on the fourth day of September next at one o'clock in the afternoon.

SUMNER HALE.

Paris, June 13th, 1837.

44

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

DANIEL BRACKETT.

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ZACHIA GIBSON,

WM. C. BORNLY,

Brownfield, April 20th, 1837.

41

CAUTION.—This is to caution all persons against

purchaseing certain Notes of hand running from the

subcriber to Geo. W. Batcheller, one for \$20 71, dated

Dec. 9, 1833, payable in two years and six months,

and one for \$30 00, dated May 23rd, 1833, payable in

two years and six months. I have not received one cent for the above Notes and therefore shall not pay them.

Sumner, June 10, 1837.—331.

41

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

42 Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—Lovell.
NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprie-
tors and owners of Land in the town of Lovell, in
the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that their
Lands are taxed in Bills committed to me to collect for
the year 1836, and remain unpaid as follows, viz.—

Non-Residents,	No. of Lots,	No. of Acres,	Value,	No. of Lots,	No. of Acres,	Value,
Zebulon McAllister,	23	100	\$43.95	18	100	\$33.56
John Knight,	63	4 100 100	1,190	18	3 100	556
Owners unknown, part of 1	1	68 200	1,723	18	3 100	556
Do.	2-3 of 13	4 66 40	3,385	18	5 100	227
Do.	1-2 of 18	5 50 80	26	18	8 100	385
Do.	part of 5	3 3 125	1,071	18	3 100	276
Do.	part of 4	2 1 5 8 6	5	18	5 100	44
Enos Head, Agent,	42	4 100 50	43	18	5 100	44
Do.	56	1 100 60	52	18	5 100	44
Do.	do 1-2 of 100 Mill	20	17	18	5 100	44

Unless said Taxes with all necessary intervening charges are paid me on or before Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of September next, I shall proceed to sell at Public Auction at the Inn of Joseph Bassett in said Lovell at one o'clock P. M. of said day,

